

Antiquity of Mechanical Science.—We read in Genesis that ships were as old, even on the Mediterranean, as the days of Jacob. We also learn that the Philistines brought thirty thousand chariots into the field against Saul; so that chariots were in use 1070 years before Christ. And about the same time architecture was brought in to Europe; and 1030 years before Christ, Ammon built long and tall ships with sails on the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean. And about ninety years after, the ship Argo was built; which was the first Greek vessel that ventured to pass through the sea, by the help of sails, without sight of land, being aided only by the stars. Dædalus also, who lived 980 years before Christ, made sails for ships and invented several sorts of tools for carpenters and joiners to work with. He also made several moving statues, which could walk or run of themselves. And about 800 years before Christ, we find in Chronicles, XV, that Uzziah made in Jerusalem engines, were invented by cunning men to be on the towers and upon the bulwarks, to shoot arrows and great stones withal. Corn mills were early invented, for we read in Deuteronomy, that it was not lawful for any man to take the tithes of mill stone, yet water was not applied to mills, before the year of Christ 600, nor windmills, before the year 1200. Likewise, 580 years before Christ, we read in Jeremiah XVIII, of the potter's wheel. Archimedes was the first that applied mathematics to mechanics, but left no mechanical writings behind him; he made a wooden pigeon that could fly about. Archimedes, who lived 200 years before Christ, was a most subtle geometer and mechanic. He made engines that drew up the ships of Marcellus at the siege of Syracuse; and others that would cast a stone of prodigious weight to a great distance, or else several lesser stones, as also darts and arrows; but there have been many fabulous reports concerning these engines. He also made a sphere, which showed the motions of the sun, moon, and planets; and Ptolemy, afterwards, made another, which showed the same thing. In these days the liberal arts flourished, and learning met with proper encouragement; but afterwards they became neglected for a time. Aristotle, who lived about 300 years before Christ, was the first that wrote any methodical discourse of mechanics. But, at this time, when the art was contained within a very little compass, there being scarce any thing more known about it than the six mechanical powers. In this state, it continued till the sixteenth century, and then clock-work was invented; and about 1650, were the first clocks made. At this time, several of the most eminent mathematicians began to consider mechanics; and by their study and industry, have prodigiously enlarged its bounds, and made it a most comprehensive science. It extends through heaven and earth: the whole universe, and every part of it, is its subject. Not one particle of matter but what comes under its laws. For what else is there in the visible world, but matter and motion? And the properties and affections of both these are the subjects of mechanics.

Don't be discouraged.—Don't be discouraged, if in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life in the prospect appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hills, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment if we have built on other calculations. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little—in other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you; accidents happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made, things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency, when fortune frowns since in the common course of things, she may be surely expected to smile again. And again,

Don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world; they are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived, and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used. If you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to trust men cautiously before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinion of men, though the latter is not to be disregarded. Be industrious, be frugal, be honest—deal in perfect kindness with all, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse; and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.—*M. Repository.*

Twenty-five lives lost in the St. Lawrence.—During the late gale there was a great deal of damage done to the rats that were passing down the St. Lawrence to Quebec. Lake St. Peter is some 50 miles below Montreal, and its navigation very dangerous in bad weather. It will be seen by the following letter that in addition to the loss of property, twenty-five persons have been drowned.

Point du Lac, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—Between 6 o'clock last evening and 6 this morning, a gale was experienced from S. E. upon Lake St. Peter, so violent that four rats have been completely broken up, and caused the loss of 25 lives. One raft of red and white pine, belonging to Messrs. Poirard and Raymond, totally wrecked, from which 12 men were lost, among whom were 2 brothers of Mr. Raymond. Another raft, the property of Messrs. Rogers and Thompson, of Perth, was this morning scattered upon the beach, and all the rats in number, have perished upon the place in an awful state of confusion. The rats of the most ex-

LOOK AT THIS!

The following letter was, three weeks ago, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the Bank of Michigan. The Secretary warns the Bank, to make "reasonable preparations in time" to meet the transfer of all the public deposits in bank from Michigan to the states, where, by law, the surplus revenue is required to be deposited. Just so much "as may be needed for current payments at Detroit," and that is a mere trifle, is to be retained here. Michigan loses all the rest. The reason assigned for this measure is the rejection by our late convention of the act admitting us into the Union, and the probability that Michigan "will not be admitted into the Union as a State," so as to be entitled to receive any portion of the revenue or deposits. In another letter to Governor Mason, hitherto published, the Secretary of the Treasury assures him, that neither the proceeds of the sales of the public lands intended for making roads and canals in Michigan, nor any portion of the surplus revenue can be reserved for her, nor can she receive any "until the State of Michigan is admitted into the Union." A letter like that to the Bank of Michigan has also, we understand, been received by the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.

The people of Michigan, therefore, already begin to experience the bitter fruits of the nullification and rejection of a law of the Union by a small majority of the late convention at Ann Arbor. They already see to what loss of resources and character they are subjected, by a refusal to go into the Union. And when they ascertain, as they soon will, that this fatal resistance of the supreme law of the land has been partly brought about by a secret conspiracy, on the part of certain apostates and whig leaders, not to save our southern boundary, but to destroy two or three individuals in whom the democracy of Michigan repose their confidence, they will be astonished at the brink of ruin to which they have allowed these men to bring the State.

The Democratic Free Press, before the convention elections, warned the public of all the consequences of a refusal to go into the Union. This warning was based upon direct information from the proper source to those who had a right to ask it from that source. Some of the predicted consequences are realized. All of them will be experienced too soon, unless the democratic party rise in their strength, elect a legislature friendly to immediate admission, and take other measures to effect that object before the first of January.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
October 18, 1836.
Sir—This department is now ordering transfers of the public money to the different states, for a division of the deposits among them, to commence accordingly to the provisions of the act to regulate the deposits of the public money, in January next.

I regret that it appears from the proceedings of the late Convention in Michigan, that she is not likely to be admitted into the Union as a state, so as to be entitled to hold any portion of these deposits. Hence it will become necessary at an early day to transfer all the remaining public money in your bank, not needed for current payment at Detroit, to the states where by law the surplus is required to be deposited.

This notice is given in order that seasonable preparations may be made by you to meet those transfers, the issue and forwarding of which to you at an early period will furnish more precise information as to the time and place of payment of each.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY.
Secretary of the Treasury.
To the President of the Bank of Michigan, Detroit.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Washington Globe of Wednesday, furnishes an important and interesting correspondence opened by George Griswold and Benjamin L. Swan, of this city, with Mr. Woodbury, secretary of the treasury, in relation to the existing state of the money market, and proposing to the latter the adoption of two modes for its relief. The first, is that government obtain a million of dollars from Havana or Jamaica for the use of the mint, and offers the gratuitous agency of the bank of America for that purpose. The second project is, the postponement of the warrants already drawn on the banks in the city of New-York, and running to maturity in favor of the banks in the state of New-York, thirty days from the time they respectively fall due; all those payable to banks out of the state, three and six months, and, in the mean time, to direct the banks on whom these warrants are drawn, to place the amount of those funds in the respective places required.

In reply to the first proposition, Mr. Woodbury states that the director of the mint, as long ago as last August and September, had full authority conferred on him for this purpose. At the same time he was requested to make seasonable preparations to obtain the amount of metal probably needed to keep the mint in full and active operation. In relation to the second, he says, that it shall be conceded to us far as the law in relation thereto has left the time subject to the determination of his department; and that such transfers from the city will fall due at home or within the state of New-York before the 1st of January, will, therefore be postponed thirty days each, but cannot, with propriety, be further extended. Those which fall due out of the state, before the 1st of January, will at once be postponed to the 1st of January, as the chief, though the sole object of them, is to have the money there seasonably for division among the states.

The reply of Mr. Woodbury is very long and highly interesting, and contains so many sound views in relation to the operation of the deposit law, and the causes of the present pressure; which last he coincides with Messrs. Griswold and Swan in attributing mainly to the unparalelled speculations in lands through the United States, the over trading of the commercial community, and the transfer of the surplus funds under the present act of congress—preparatory to a distribution among the several states, have turned the balance of trade against the city of New-York; and expresses the unquestionable opinion that the entire removal or modification of these chief and primary causes, must depend on the returning prudence, moderation, and good sense of the community, generally, in

limiting trade within reasonable boundaries, abandoning numerous wild speculations in lands and stocks, and in managing their banking concerns with a stricter regard to true banking principles.

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.

The following circular from the Treasury department is published for the information of all pensioners:

CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
2d Comptroller's Office, Sept 26, 1836.
The Agent for Paying pensions at—

Sir—In order to guard more effectually against a repetition of frauds, as heretofore practised by the production of forged papers, the first three following rules will be observed by the accounting officers of the treasury:

1. In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged. No payment to an attorney will be allowed unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

2. In all cases where the signature of the pensioner or his attorney is required, such pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing; otherwise his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one competent witness, other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

3. No payments will in future be made to any pensioner, either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for his pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1833, chapter 1, section 2, and form B, nor until such evidence has been transmitted to the commissioner of pensions, and a special direction authorising the payment has been given.

4. In cases where a certificate has been issued by the commissioner of pensions, to the widow or children of an officer or soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May 15, 1828, no proof of the relationship of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent, that proof having been necessarily filed in the office of the commissioner of pensions prior to the issuing of such certificate.

Respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ALBION K. PARRIS,
Comptroller.

"AUTUMNAL MUSINGS."

Extract from an article in the Token for 1833, written by Rev. John Pierpont.

"There is a composed sobriety, a seriousness, a tender melancholy in the fall, which softens the heart of him who looks upon the fading beauties of the year; and which lifts it insensibly to the being who is seen to have crowned it with his goodness. The very fields seem to ask repose as if weary of the delights, or exhausted with the labors of summer; and in the air that goes over them there is so much sedateness, there is something so cool and temperate, that it seems impossible, while we breathe it, that our hearts should be frozen with ingratitude, or that they should burn with unfulfilled desires."

"He who can stand forth beneath the autumnal sky, amidst glories so mild, and can be deaf to the whisper of the breeze that speaks of God, and blind to the golden ray that points to his throne; who can then fling his desires to a world that shall soon grow dark; who can quit such a scene at such a moment, without the thought of God, without one wish, one prayer for Heaven, must be blind to all that is lovely in virtue, and deaf to the eloquence of Him, who speaks from the skies."

"How eloquent, how impressive is the preaching of nature! How valuable the lessons it inculcates upon the mind who meditates at even tide, upon what he sees! He looks at the lofty elm which the frost has touched, its leafy honors have faded, and are fallen away; but the green beneath it is still green. Why then should he envy the proud or despise him who is of low estate? For the pitiless blast of adversity shall sweep over the one, and bear away all that a faded remnant of his glories, and the proud one must sigh when he feels that the remnant must soon be resigned, and that too in the evening of his life; while the other though humble, is bright and cheerful to the last, and patiently waits till the white robe of death is spread over him."

Anecdote of Major Donald Fraser, now in New-York.—At the time of the celebrated sortie at Fort Erie, I was attached to Gen. Porter's medical staff, and acting hospital surgeon for the militia and six months volunteers. Soon as our troops returned to the fort, I was summoned to General Porter's quarters, where I found Major Fraser lying on a bed, much exhausted by fatigue and the loss of blood. He was wounded by a musket ball passing through the leg below the knee. I cannot at this time recollect the precise track of the ball, but know that the wound was severe, as one or both bones were injured. While I was in the act of removing some slight dressing with which he had stanch the blood, he eagerly inquired if all the wounded who had been conveyed to the hospital were attended to: being answered in the negative, he eagerly seized my arm, and in the most impressive manner exclaimed: "Doctor, leave me and attend to the poor soldiers—some may be dying for want of timely aid."

On being told that he ought not to delay it, he, in the most emphatic manner said: "No, my wound is not dangerous, and duty requires that you attend to others, and then return to me." As I was about leaving the major, he added: "The lives of the poor soldiers shall not be jeopardized by the loss of time in dressing my wound." Go," said he, "and do not return until all the soldiers are attended to." Such was Major Donald Fraser, during the last war—and of such men may we justly be proud.—*Livingston (N. Y.) Herald.*

Fifty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed for the purpose of constructing a steamboat to ply between this place and Chicago. It is to be 250 tons burthen, to cost not more than \$50,000, and is to be delivered here by the fourth of July next.—*Milwaukee Adv.*

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1836.

WE give our impression this week on the enlarged form, a size somewhat indicative of the anticipated importance of the place of our location. Our winter's stock of paper of this size is procured, and a part of it received. If Constantine shall soon become a place of the business contemplated, a paper of these dimensions will be needed and liberally and efficiently patronized.

In this effort, for the benefit of the community where we reside, rather than for our own advantage—whether we be sustained or not, depends wholly on the good will and punctuality of our patrons. Rather than let this attempt fail, it would be better for the people of St. Joseph county, if we had no press been started among them, and for us, had we given our labor, time and expenses to some other calling.

That the rise in our terms, which will be found at the head of the first column in our outer form, is hardly in proportion to the additional expense of getting up our enlarged sheet, when the high prices of labor and every article of living are considered, together with the great cost of the long transportation of nearly every thing used in keeping up our business—of which printing paper brought three hundred miles, forms no small item. Patrons who commenced previous to the present number, it will also be seen, are not during this year's subscription, effected in the rise of terms. Such of them as have not yet made any payment, will of course expect to pay the same as is now required of new subscribers in advance.

A voluntary support is all we have ever asked, and all we expect in future; and whether our friends do or do not afford us any tokens of an enlargement of heart, they will not now have it to say of us, that we have not in their behalf enlarged our efforts. They will please accept our best wishes for their welfare, and our grateful acknowledgments for all favors hitherto received.

WE find nothing of more general circulation through the public press, than the "refutation" of Maria Monk's Awful Disclosures—such is the contradiction of her story is called, almost unanimously. Colonel Stross, of the New-York Spectator and Commercial Advertiser, recently visited the Hotel Dieu Nunery at Montreal, and has made a long story on the subject, wherein he says, as his "deliberate and solemn opinion," that Maria Monk is an arrant impostor, and her book in all its essential features, a tissue of calumnies.

To the full belief of this is just what we want to bring our minds. We are not a little pleased, to observe the free candor given to the statements of one whose penetration and veracity on party topics are viewed with some grains of allowance; and our only apology for not having mentioned this delicate subject before, is that it is not our province to meddle with accusations before both sides have had a hearing—very question having two sides—neither have we yet an opinion to give either way. Maria being of that sexual part of humanity, for which we ought to maintain the greatest forbearance and respect, we must still, after all that has been said and done, claim the privilege of retaining "non-committal"—notwithstanding our candid desire to unite with the astute colonel, wherein he says—"As a man of honor and professor of the Protestant faith, I most solemnly believe that the priests and nuns are innocent in this matter." But our hearty amen to this is checked, only by the rejoinder of another New-York editor, as follows—leaving us just as we were before having a word from his honor the colonel!

"This opinion he reiterates after an interview with Miss Monk, and the other nun now in this city. Dr. Brownlee, Mr. Slocum and W. Robinson, who were present at the interview, represent his conduct as supercilious and hasty in a great degree; and in regard to his examination of the Nunery, they allege a material defect: 'It appears from all that can be gathered from the colonel's narrative, that he did not explore the central wing of the Hotel Dieu—the only part of the building described by Maria Monk. He tells us that he examined the public hospital, and the present apartments of the cloistered Nuns and Novices; but not the last intimate place in found in his report of his having examined the central wing—the former abode of the cloistered Nuns. Since Maria Monk left the convent, a midwife's changes which have taken place in the establishment, the cloistered nuns have been removed from the central wing to another part of that huge building, and the place of their former residence has been changed into store rooms, a sleeping room for the domestics, a kitchen, &c. Now, such was the ignorance of his self-conceited judge of the controversy between Maria Monk and her opponents, that he seems not even to have known which part of the Nunery she attempted to describe!'"

How easily all doubts might have been removed, and what a world of pen, ink and type labor would have been saved—had Maria's request a year ago, only been granted—to visit, in company with several gentlemen, the scenes of her horrible (may be, lying) descriptions—before any lapse of time for alterations and changes.

Among many laborers, employment is very desirable and necessary, not only, but must be had. Gotham's anti-head of book makers and editors will of course find business at some rate, and what exciting topic their fruitfulness will next week back to us distant catchers of all gulls, to follow this interesting matter and the great moon hoax, we have not enough of Yankee sagacity left to even guess—but expect, the electioneering campaign having "gloriously" ended, some forthcoming mail will disclose to us something superlatively astonishing! Whether some sixpenny or penny daily shall be the honored organ, may be matter of conjecture; the Sun and the Commercial having had their turn, some other light must be first in shedding the next dazzling illuminations. Possibly the Great Engineer and the brightest Star, having ended the chapter of abolition and Col. Johnson's indiscretions, (the polls being closed) may be so zealous of distinction as to suddenly change the complexion of their leading topics, and glide the world at once with the effulgence of their giant scintillations. In view of the importance of the expected production and the comfort of spreading its circulation in no mean array of columns, hoped for, will prompt us to wait patiently till time's slow movement over the "excited" roads of this mad season, shall roll it within our grip.

As a good beginning on the north side of the river, on our village plat, a few days since, a sized dwelling house was raised, a frame for a house; Mr. Kennedy, we are informed, is preparing to finish it off speedily, in the best style, and is making all possible despatch in preparations for erecting the several stores, warehouses and the hotel, which are under contract. The dock, extending from the bridge westward, is in a forward state towards completion, and the grading and leveling looks more and more every day as if Mr. Ries had got fresh orders from the departed Crockett—to go ahead.

WE like to see business flourish—but would rather the small of a booming sail-ship was a little farther off.

IN this county, for Senator, Mr. Barry had 537 votes, Comstock 316, Welch 250, and Clark 75. Representatives elected, Sholhouse and McGuffey. Judges of Probate, William Conner; Sheriff, E. A. Trumbull; Register, J. W. Coffinberry; Clerk, S. W. Truesdell; Associate Judges, C. B. Fitch and John Sturges; Treasurer, C. Lancaster; Surveyor, J. Cowen; Coroners, S. Pratt and J. G. Bailey.

IN Case county, we learn, that Mr. Barry had 518 votes for Senator, and Mr. Welch had a majority of 103 over Mr. Comstock. Representatives William Burk and James Odell.

IN Berrien county—for Senators, the votes were, Barry 466, Comstock 253, Welch 100, Clark 18. Representative, Robert E. Ward; Sheriff, Chapman. For Electors, McKinstry, Hoeg and LeRoy had 407 votes each. Drake, Welch and Draper one each.

THE Detroit Free Press of the 11th inst. says the Democratic majority in Wayne county is 334.

In Washburn, a correspondent of the Free Press states a like majority of about 500; and in St. Clair about 60. John S. Heath is re-elected to the House of Representatives.

AN Episcopal Society was formed in this place a few weeks since, by the names of St. James Church, and vestrymen and wardens chosen. Rev. Mr. WATKINS officiates as the preacher alternately here, at White Pigeon and at Centerville. Meeting next Sabbath at White Pigeon in the forenoon, and here at half past three in the afternoon.

A Presbyterian Church was formed by the Rev. Mr. Warren in this place, a few weeks since. The first communion is appointed to be at the school house, a week from next Sabbath, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon; when there will be opportunity for others to join by letter or by confession.

A Sabbath-school society has been formed embracing the various denominations of professing Christians in this place. Prayer-meeting every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock at which parents as well as children are invited to attend; and the school at 12 o'clock, with the next invitation. A Bible class to be formed next Sabbath.

A Paper Mill wanted—said the Monroe Times just as we were fixing our pen to speak it, and had scarcely got the words on paper—when in came the Detroit Free Press and Manhattan Advertiser, both echoing the same strain. Forty or more heddled mills hereabout, in this state and Indiana and not a paper mill within three hundred miles. Monroe and Manhattan have of course their claims to consideration: the one having a good water power, and the other going to have one when they get it built! But what should prevent the erection of a papermill at Constantine, on an extensive scale, we know not, but the lack of attention to the subject and our immediate wants. May be Smead has hit the reason why paper makers don't come. He guesses "they are afraid they can't get stock, because the buckeyes and wolverines are not quite so 'ragged' as folks are down east." That need be no preventive for we had better give up our shirts whole, than make "shifts" as we have to, to pay for a long transportation.

A new paper entitled the Laporte Herald, Orton and Saxton, proprietors, and M. Hawks, printer, has just commenced in Laporte, Indiana, about 70 miles from this place. It is of respectable size and good appearance. We wish it in health and prosperity long to live.

Are not newspaper patrons in a measure to blame for the prevalent scarcity of the public press? If they were to withdraw their support from every publisher who deals out scandal and personal crimination in his weekly sheets, there would be less occasion for rebukes like the following good bit from the New-York Times.

Editorial Courtesy.—The manner in which some of the editors of the South West speak of their brethren of the press, is "a caution" to us more gentle writers of the joyous art of newspaper editing. In one of the Western exchange papers, an Editor calls a brother Editor, "a lying scoundrel," "a pale faced dastard," "a white livered puppy," "in character below the vilest bad house bully." Now this is what the man in the play calls "an insinuation," and seems to shadow forth—as it were—that the person assailed, is not a particularly reputable individual. Such to us at least, seems to be the true import of the above charges. The gentlemen who thus delicately handled, will of course enquire of his assailant, "what he means to insinuate by such charges?" These little editorial differences are quite refreshing. They call forth so much refined humor, such graces of expression, furnish such striking illustrations of the beauties of our vernacular idiom, and above all give occasion to the outpourings of so much of the milk of human kindness, that it puts a man in a most philanthropic mood, merely to read them.

THE Belmont (Wisconsin) Gazette reads us the following lecture; than which no castigation was ever more justly applied. The inconsistency of those who defected our admission is indeed so glaring, that it cannot be long before the people will see the designs of such "blind guides" bringing disgrace and ruin upon our state, and will render that treatment which will shrink them back to that secluded station, to which a just indignation usually assigns such leaders. It should be borne in mind, that the people of Michigan in convention, resolved or promised, that if congress conceived they had the right to decide the boundary question, and with that conception should make a decision, even against our claims, we would submit. In view of that promise congress decided, and asked our submission, according to promise; but we declined, and here we are, a subject of pity and regret.

MICHIGAN.
The position into which this young and flourishing State has been thrown, by her rejection of the terms proposed for her admission into the Union, is such as to excite feelings of regret in the bosom of every individual having the least regard for her peace and prosperity. During that long and broiling contest between Ohio and herself, from a consciousness that their claim was just, they were resolved on asserting their rights and maintaining their position, until the question should be decided by the rightful power; though a portion of the people were for submitting the disputed territory to the State of Ohio, rather than throw themselves into an unpleasant controversy. But no sooner had she formed her Constitution, its features exhibited, and the question decided against her, than a new beam of light burst in upon them, and they discover that to them belongs the disputed territory, and that to surrender to the decision of Congress would bring a stain upon her character, which ages of an upright and virtuous administration of her State Government cannot wipe away. They seem to be actuated only by a desire to embarrass the peaceful administration of the State and National Administrations.

Her government seems to be in a state of affairs unprecedented in the history of governments. With a Governor elected by the people, she is administering her affairs as a STATE Government, while by her dissection in Convention, she is deprived of any representation in Congress, her portion of the Surplus Revenue, her voice in the selection of President and Vice President, and all the privileges resulting from the peaceful legislation of a free and independent State.

Without expressing an opinion as to which State the disputed territory justly belongs, or if, for the sake of argument, we concede it to Michigan, it seems to us to be highly imprudent and injurious to her interests to persist in the course which she has taken. Much as we should regret the necessity of submitting to a wrong, if no remedy be visible, we consider it prudent to submit. In the case of Michigan, no remedy is visible. That the right of deciding such question belongs to Congress—and to Congress alone—no one can for a moment doubt; and when Congress has decided against her claim, what hope can they have of coercing that body into a reverse decision or by what method can she procure and maintain jurisdiction beyond her limits as laid down by Congress? It cannot be—Michigan will have to retrace her steps.

The result which is so much to be regretted, has been brought about by the most unceasing and uncompromising hostility towards the administration of the Government, on the part of the Whigs, and the duplicity of a few proffered friends of the administration, choosing to sacrifice her best interests to gratify their own selfish ambition. The inconsistency of that portion of the people who are opposed to its admission, is so glaring, we opine that ere long they will see that the motives which prompt them to such a course, is bringing ruin and disgrace upon them, and shrink back to that secluded station, to which the just indignation of the people assign parties of such designs.

The action of Congress on that question must be looked for with a great deal of anxiety, and we hope that her course towards Michigan will be such as to bring about, as fast as possible, the peaceful administration of her affairs, and her permanent standing as a free and independent State.

High Prices.—The New York Morning News, at the close of an interesting article on our money market, says:

"What a prospect have we before us for the winter season! With pork at thirty dollars per barrel—a higher price than has been known in this city for the last twenty years—flour at ten dollars per barrel, with every prospect, notwithstanding the importation of foreign grain, of being fifteen or twenty—and other articles of living nearly in proportion, the extreme poor will not be the only sufferers. With not enough provisions to buy, if money was plenty, and no money to purchase them, though in abundance, little less than starvation must be the fate of many. The richer classes too, will have to lament as well a state of things principally produced by the political poverty and stupidity of politicians, the reckless gambling of unprincipled speculators, and the adroit manoeuvres of selfish and heartless monopolists."

Scarcity of Provisions.—We believe the present scarcity of provisions is unprecedented. We have neither beef, pork, nor bacon; cheese is not to be found; flour is "touch me not;" diamonds are more plenty than the native muskrats; rice is dear, and nothing fit for the most potent mastics to grind, is available. We are there, you can get a most wretched loaf of baker's bread, now and again, and we'd starve sooner than devour it. Butter is not to be had for "love or money;" indeed little of any thing can be had here for love; and land is among the missing culinary.—*Darien (Geo.) Tel.*

Munificent Bequest.—The Boston Centinel says, that the late John Lowell, Jr., of that city, who died a few months ago, near Bombay, left property to the amount of more than \$500,000. We learn that he appropriated more than half of it to found an Institution in Boston, for the purpose of the delivery of lectures on scientific subjects. With the exception of one or two private legacies, we also learn that he has left the other half of his large fortune to be equally divided between a brother and brother-in-law, and sister-in-law.

Cockran's non-recalling Rifle Gun.—Exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute, at New-York. The Express gives the following description of it:

The first property of this killing machine is, you can put the caps on and load it in one minute and a half. Each loading only takes one grain and a half of powder. You can fire nine times in a half minute. We saw it fire one hundred and eight times in twenty-five minutes without cleaning or being the least heated. Look at it, spectators, picture your safety going into the wood with a gun nine times the power of any ever invented. Picture yourself in the presence of a wild enemy, a bear, a wolf, a lion, or any other wild beast, and being able to shoot nine times in succession in half a minute without re-loading. This we say in concurrence with sporting men, (who have witnessed what we have herein stated) that this Cockran's non-recalling Rifle Gun is the best of the kind we have ever seen, and do strongly recommend it to the sporting world. The inventor lives at Springfield, his agents are Richards and Richardson, of 41 South-street, where we presume a stock will be kept.

Etymologies.—The editor of the New Era, a paper recently started in New-York city, says that the term *Milliner* is derived from the name of the Lombard city Milan, famous even to this day for its dress-makers and seamstresses. They were called *Milliners*, which word has gradually changed to *Milliners*. This is probably correct. It is well known that the term *Mantua-makers* is derived from the name of Mantua, another Italian city, from which the kind of mantle once called a *mantua*, was derived. So the *damson* plume derives its name from *Damascus*, from which is formed the adjective *damascene*, gradually changed to *damson*. These plumes were, it is said, first brought from this city to the west of Europe and thence to this country. So, also, *currants* derive their name from Corinth, from which they came, and were originally called *Corinths*.

Etymology. is, in fact, the history of words.—*Ontario Repos.*

NUMBER OF ELECTORS.

AND TIME OF ELECTION IN EACH STATE, IN 1836.

States.	No. of Votes.	When held.
Maine	10	November 7
New Hampshire	7	" 7
Massachusetts	14	" 12
Rhode Island	4	" 7
Connecticut	8	" 11
Vermont	7	" 13
New-York	42	" 7
New Jersey	8	" 7
Pennsylvania	30	" 4
Delaware	3	" 17
Maryland	10	" 14
Virginia	23	" 7
North Carolina	15	" 17
South Carolina	11	" 4
Georgia	11	" 7
Kentucky	15	" 7
Tennessee	15	" 17
Ohio	21	" 4
Indiana	9	" 7
Mississippi	4	" 7
Illinois	5	" 7
Alabama	7	" 14
Missouri	4	" 7
Louisiana	5	" 8
Michigan	3	" 7
Arkansas	3	" 7
Total	296	

Another Treaty.—A treaty was concluded by his Exc. Gov. Dodge, in Dubuque county, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite Rock Island, on the 29th September, with the Sac and Fox Indians, for the cession to the United States of the celebrated Indian Reservation on the Iowa river—two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres of choice land, on both sides of the Iowa and Red Cedar rivers surrounded by settlements, and in the vicinity of the town of Burlington. The chiefs, principal men, (continued the Visitor,) and about one thousand warriors of the Sacs and Foxes were present at the treaty. The kind assent and liberal course of the Governor towards these Indians, against whom he was so lately in arms, were well calculated to win their affections and accomplish his wishes in relation to the purchase. This valuable tract of country was purchased for seventy-five cents per acre, payable in ten years.

The chiefs in council requested of Gov. Dodge to prevent intoxicating liquor from coming amongst them; the Governor made an interesting appeal to the high feelings of American citizens, and we were gratified to witness its force in the effect. The utmost order prevailed, and not a drunken Indian was seen during the treaty; and after its conclusion the Indians dispersed with great order and sobriety.

We are gratified in discovering in some treaties with the Indians of late, an attention by the commissioners to the melancholy situation of the aboriginal owners of the soil on which we now reside. And while our treasury is swelling by accumulated sales of land, purchased for a few cents per acre from the Indians, we are pleased to see a disposition evinced now approximating more to the value of the lands.—*Wis. Dem.*